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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 10 of 10 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 20070202578 A1

L8: Entry 1 of 10 File: PGPB Aug 30, 2007

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20070202578 A1
TITLE: Production of globosides oligosaccharides using metabolically engineered microorganisms

Brief Summary Text:
(14) disialosyl galactosyl globoside heptasaccharide (NeuAc.alpha.-3Gal.beta.3-3 (NeuAc.alpha.-6)GalNA.beta.-3Gal.alpha.-4Gal.b- eta.-4Gal)

CLAIMS:

16. A set of two separate microorganisms, comprising said first microorganism of claim 4 and said second microorganism which is LacY+, LacZ-, melA- and comprises a heterologous a lgtD gene encoding .beta.-3 GalNAc transferase, and either a wbpP gene encoding for UDP-GlcNAc-C4 epimerase or a gne gene encoding for a UDP-glucose 4-epimerase, such as the gne gene of Campylobacter jejuni strain NCTC 11168 of SEQ ID No 9.

22. The microorganism of claim 20 which is LacY+, (optionally MelA-, manXXZ+), manA.sup.- and which comprises a heterologous a lgtD gene (.beta.-3 GalNAc transferase), a heterologous wbpP gene (UDP-GlcNAc-C4 epimerase), such as the Pseudomonas aeruginosa wbpP gene or a gne gene encoding for a UDP-glucose 4-epimerase, such as the gne gene of C. Campylobacter jejuni strain NCTC 11168 of SEQ ID No 9 and a heterologous futC gene (.alpha.-2 fucosyltranferase), such as the Helicobacter pylori gene futC of SEQ ID No 5.

46. The method of claim 45, wherein said gene encoding for UDP-GlcNAc-C4 epimerase is a Pseudomonas aeruginosa wbpP gene or a gne gene encoding for a UDP-glucose 4-epimerase, such as the gne gene of C. Campylobacter jejuni strain NCTC 11168 of SEQ ID No 9.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw D

☐ 2. Document ID: US 20070065461 A1

L8: Entry 2 of 10 File: PGPB Mar 22, 2007

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20070065461 A1

TITLE: Immunogenic capsule composition for use as a vaccine component against campylobacter jejuni

Abstract Paragraph:
An immunogenic composition, and method of using the composition, composed of a capsule polysaccharide polymer from one or more strains Campylobacter jejuni. The composition is either used alone or is conjugated to a carrier molecule, such as CRM.sub.197. An aspect of the invention is that the immunogenic composition induces an immune response without the induction of Gulliam Barre Syndrome.

Brief Summary Text:
[0008] One of the most unusual aspects of C. jejuni is the presence of a general system for N-linked glycosylation of numerous proteins (Szymanski et al., 1999; reviewed in Szymanski et al., 2003). This system, which includes an oligosaccharide transferase similar to that found in the eukaryote Saccharomyces cerevisiae, attaches a glycan which has recently been shown to be a heptasaccharide composed of one bacillosamine residue (an unusual deoxy sugar), one D-glucose, and five D-GalNAc residues (Young et al., 2002). The glycosylation appears to occur on numerous periplasmic, and perhaps, surface exposed proteins in C. jejuni (Young et al., 2002). The unusual glycan, again, appears to be highly immunogenic and is recognized during human infection (Szymanski et al., 1999, 2003).

CLAIMS:

1. An immunogenic composition, wherein said composition is composed of Campylobacter jejuni capsule polysaccharide polymer from one or more Campylobacter jejuni strains.

5. An immunogenic composition, wherein said composition is composed of Campylobacter jejuni capsule polysaccharide polymer from one or more strains of Campylobacterjejui conjugated to a carrier molecule.

14. A method of producing anti-Campylobacter jejuni immunity comprising the steps: a. administering the immunogenic composition of claim 1 containing said C. jejuni capsule polysaccharide polymer from one or more Campylobacter jejuni strains with or without adjuvant at a dose range of 0.1 .mu.g to 10 mg per dose; b. administering a boosting dose of said immunogenic composition with or without adjuvant at a dose range of 0.1 .mu.g to 10 mg per dose.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 3. Document ID: US 20060165728 A1

L8: Entry 3 of 10 File: PGPB Jul 27, 2006

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20060165728 A1
TITLE: Campylobacter glycans and glycopeptides

Abstract Paragraph:
Multiple strains and species of Campylobacter were found to share a common glycan moitie which is present in a plurality of surface-exposed glycoproteins. This glycan has the formula: GalNAc-a1,4-GalNAc-a1,4-[Glc-.beta.1,3]GalNAc-a1,4-GalNAc-

a1,4-GalNAc-a1,- 3-Bac, wherein Bac is 2,4-diacetamido-2,4,6-trideoxy-D-glucopyranose. This glycan and immunologically active fragments of it have use as vaccines against campylobacter infection in humans and animals. As well, antibodies which specifically bind these compounds may be provided. Such antibodies and vaccines may be used to prevent or neutralize campylobacter infections in livestock thereby preventing this pathogen from entering the human food chain. The glycan may be linked to one or more amino acids to form a glycopeptide. As well, a method for determining the glycan structure of an intact glycoprotein consists of subjecting a sample to high resolution magic angle spinning nuclear magnetic resonance (HR-MAS-NMR) spectroscopy.

Brief Summary Text:
[0008] It has been shown by the present inventors that the heptasaccharide, which is described in this specification, is common to at least several Campylobacter species and numerous strains including species that are important as human and veterinary pathogens, and is a component of multiple glycoproteins including Cj nos. 0114, 0200c, 0289c, 0367c and others. This glycan moiety is also strongly immunogenic and as such this glycan (and related fragements and glycopeptides) is a good candidate for use as a vaccine for active immunization against multiple strains and species of campylobacter and as the basis for antibodies or antibody fragments suitable for targeting of campylobacter in a human or in livestock.

Brief Summary Text:
[0011] In accordance with one aspect, the invention provides a compound comprising a heptasaccharide of formula I: GalNAc-a1,4-GalNAc-a1,4-[Glc-.beta.1,3]GalNAc-a1,4-GalNAc-a1,4-GalNAc-a1,- 3-Bac, wherein Bac is 2,4-diacetamido-2,4,6-trideoxy-D-glucopyranose. Formula I also includes immunologically active fragments of the compound described above. By "immunologically active" is meant that such fragment may comprise the active component of a vaccine against campylobacter, or that antibodies or antibody fragments may be provided which specifically bind to such a compound and to neutralize campylobacter in an organism in which the same has been administered. These glycans may be provided in isolated form or linked to an oligopeptide or amino acid to form a novel glycopeptide. The amino acid may comprise asparagine to form an N-linked glycopeptide. These glycans or glycopeptides may be derived from or isolated and purified from a gram negative bacterium. This glycoprotein glycan moiety can also provide the basis for therapeutic preparations and methods as discussed below.

Brief Summary Text:
[0013] In accordance with a further aspect, the invention provides a pharmaceutical composition which comprises a heptasaccharide of formula I and a physiologically acceptable carrier. Preferably, the pharmaceutical compositions may further comprise an immunogenic conjugate bound to the glycan or glycopeptide or fragment thereof and/or an immunostimulant. Such pharmaceutical compositions are useful as vaccines for immunizing a human or an animal against diseases caused by campylobacter pathogens. Such diseases are for example gastro-intestinal infections, Guillain Barre GBS and Miller Fisher syndromes, arthritis and bacteremia. Such vaccines may be administered via one or more injections or by another medically acceptable method.

Brief Summary Text:
[0014] In accordance with another aspect, the invention provides an antibody or an antigen-binding antibody fragment that interacts and specifically binds with the glycan moiety of Formula I. Such antibodies or fragments may neutralize one or more Campylobacter species when administered to an animal or human recipient. Such antibodies can be obtained by various known methods including being isolated from the serum of an animal that has been previously immunized with a heptasaccharide or a glycopeptide as described above or preparing murine monoclonal antibodies directed against such compounds. Another means is via recombinant DNA techniques, for example by obtaining such an antibody or antibody fragment by cloning a library

set of domain antibody ("dAb") genes previously isolated from a camelid, and then expressed in a bacteriophage library, panning for and then expressing in a bacteriophage a sequence dAbs having an affinity for the heptasaccharide, glycopeptide or fragment thereof. A preferred camelid is selected from Camelus bactriamus, Camelus dromaderius, Lama pPaccos, Lama ggGlama and Lama vAlternatively, another method could involve screening bacteriophage libraries of single-chain antibody fragments (scFv)Vicugna. The invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising the antibody or its antigen-binding fragment as defined above, and a physiologically acceptable carrier. Such pharmaceutical composition can be used as a therapeutic agent in an animal or a human.

Description of Disclosure:
[0025] FIG. 5. Purification of glycopeptides from a pronase digest of the SBA affinity chromatography product. a) Size exclusion chromatography on BioGel P4 200 mesh of the pronase digest. b) Re-fractionation of pooled material from P4 on BioGel P2 fine grade. In both fractionations, glycoprotein-containing fractions were identified by MS and pooled as indicated by the bars. c) ESI-MS spectrum of fraction 10 from B above. The doubly protonated ion (MH.sub.2.sup.2+) at m/z 770.5 corresponds to the heptasaccharide linked to Asn. A number of larger ions are also observed and are due to the addition of a second amino acid residue. The amino acid compositions of the major glycan-containing ions are indicated on the spectrum.

Description of Disclosure:
Preparation of Isolated Heptasaccharide

Description of Disclosure:
[0061] The heptasaccharide moiety identified in Example 4 (Formula I) may be obtained in isolation by known methods. For example, the amino acid moiety (Asn) may be cleaved from the oligopeptide prepared in Example 4 by enzymatic or chemical hydrolysis well known in the art. It may be noted that although the present inventors have not carried out the above step, it would be evident that such a step may be carried out to isolate the heptasaccharide. The heptasaccharide can also be obtained directly from the glycoprotein without going through any glycopeptide. This cleavage can also be performed by enzymatic or chemical hydrolysis. For example Patel et al. (41) teach the use of hydrazine for such cleavage.

Description of Disclosure:
[0070] In the HR-MAS NMR spectra of intact campylobacter cells (FIG. 9), a set of common .sup.1H resonances was detected. We previously determined the structure of the N-linked glycan of C. jejuni NCTC 11168 using MS and nano-NMR techniques to be a heptasaccharide (13). As can be observed in the HR-MAS spectra of C. jejuni NCTC11168, NCTC11168 kpsM-, C. jejuni HS:19 and C. coli HS:30, anomeric resonances which matched with those of the purified N-linked glycan were observed, suggesting that this glycan was common to all (FIG. 9). In the spectra of NCTC11168 (FIG. 9b), resonances corresponding to the N-linked glycan were less intense than the resonances from the CPS and some of the anomeric resonances overlapped. However, they could clearly be distinguished when the capsular resonances were eliminated in the NCTC11168 kpsM mutant (FIG. 9c). The assignment of the common glycan resonances to the N-linked glycan could be validated further by examining the spectra of the NCTC11168 pglB mutant in which protein glycosylation has been abolished (3, 13). As expected, the resonances of the N-linked glycan could not be observed in the NMR spectrum of this mutant (FIG. 9f).

Description of Disclosure:
[0074] Antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof that specifically bind to the glycan moiety according to the invention may be produced by conventional methods. For example, murine monoclonal antibodies may be raised against the glycan of Formula I (including fragments) optionally linked to an oligopeptide or amino acid or immunogenic conjugate. Another strategy is to pan a pre-existing library of cloned genes derived from a camelid lymphocite and capable of expressing dAb

antibody fragments, to identify and isolate genes capable of expressing fragments having immunogenic activity against the selected antigen. The gene(s) thus isolated may be are expressed in a bacteriophage library which has been modified to contain this gene. Such an antigen may comprise the heptasaccharide described above or a fragment of such a heptasaccharide, optionally linked as described above to an amino acid, oligopeptide or other conjugate. This method is described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,759,808 to Casterman et al. A still further strategy is to incorporate the gene for expressing the selected antibody or fragment into the genome of a suitable plant which may then serve as a livestock food source. Such a plant would then express the antibody or antibody fragment and when consumed by livestock would thus deliver a suitable dose of the antibody or fragment to the animal.

Description of Disclosure:
[0080] The heptasaccharide or fragments, optionally linked to an amino acid, oligopeptide or other suitable conjugate, may also be combined with suitable adjuvants and immunostimulants for administration as a vaccine. For such a purpose, one or more suitable dosages are administered in a conventional manner.

CLAIMS:

1. A compound comprising a heptasaccharide of formula GalNAc-a1,4-GalNAc-a1,4-[Glc-.beta.1,3]GalNAc-a1,4-GalNAc-a1,4-GalNAc-a1,- 3-Bac, wherein Bac is 2,4-diacetamido-2,4,6-trideoxy-D-glucopyranose or an immunologically active fragment thereof.

4. The compound as defined in claim 1 derived from a glycoprotein isolated and purified from a campylobacter bacterium.

17. A method of reducing the presence of campylobacter pathogens from livestock, the method comprising administering to the livestock the antibody or antigen-binding fragment as defined in claim 11.

20. A method of preventing campylobacter infections caused by campylobacter pathogens in a human, the method comprising removing said pathogens from livestock by the method as defined in claim 17.

21. A method of treating a disease caused by campylobacter pathogens in a human or an animal, the method comprising administering the antibody or antigen-binding fragment as defined in claim 11.

22. A method of preventing ground water contamination by campylobacter pathogens, the method comprising reducing the presence of said pathogens from livestock by the method as defined in claim 17.

30. A diagnostic kit for detecting the presence of campylobacter in animals or humans, said kit comprising the antibody or antibody fragment as defined in claim 11.

31. A diagnostic kit for detecting the presence of campylobacter in a sample, said kit comprising the antibody or antibody fragment as defined in claim 11.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 4. Document ID: US 20060014717 A1

L8: Entry 4 of 10 File: PGPB Jan 19, 2006

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20060014717 A1
TITLE: Therapeutic compositions for use in prophylaxis or treatment of diarrheas

Brief Summary Text:
[0007] Several oligosaccharide fractions from human milk were analysed for inhibition of EPEC strains at a concentration 3 mg/ml. Inhibiting activity was observed in pentasaccharide fraction, possible difacosylactose fraction, possible lacto- and neolactotetraose fraction, heptasaccharide fraction and hexasaccharide fraction. The fractions were named after expected major components. Compositions of the fractions were determined by monosaccharide analysis which does not reveal the exact structures of the components. The real compositions of the fractions and the presence of potential minor or other saccharides were not assessed (Cravioto, A, et al 1991). As the active compound or compounds were not characterized, the data would not have lead to the present invention.

CLAIMS:

96. The method according to claim 92, wherein said infection is caused by Vibrio species including Vibrio cholerae, Campylobacter species including Campylobacter jejuni, intestinal eukariotic parasites including the Entamobae species, Salmonella including Salmonella typhimurium, Shigella species, Aeromonas species, zoonotic Helicobacter species, Listeria species or rotavirus or the cause of infection is not diagnosed.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

5. Document ID: US 20040096951 A1

L8: Entry 5 of 10 File: PGPB May 20, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040096951 A1
TITLE: Crystal structures of retaining glycosytransferases

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0409] 2,2',3,3',4',6,6'-Hepta-O-acetyl-.alpha.-lactosyl Bromide (1)

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0411] Benzyl 2,2',3,3',4',6,6'-hepta-O-acetyl-.beta.-lactoside (2)

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0417] Allyl 2,2',3,3',4', 6,6'-hepta-O-acetyl-.beta.-lactoside (4)

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0422] 4-Pentenyl 2,2',3,3',4',6,6'-hepta-Oacetyl-.beta.-lactoside (6)

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0427] 2,3-Dihydroxypropyl 2,2',3,3',4',6,6'-hepta-O-acetyl-.beta.-lactosi- de (8)

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0456] 2,2',3,3',4',6,6'-Hepta-O-acetyl-.alpha.-cellobiosyl Bromide (20)

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0458] Benzyl 2,2',3,3',4',6,6'-hepta-O-acetyl-.beta.-cellobioside (21)

CLAIMS:

10. A crystal according to claim 11, wherein the glycosyltransferase enzyme is derivable from a gram negative mucosal pathogen such as one selected from the group consisting of: Neisseria, Escherichia, Salmonella, Haemophilus, Moraxella, Bordatella, and Campylobacter.

6. Document ID: US 20030216479 A1

L8: Entry 6 of 10 File: PGPB Nov 20, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030216479 A1
TITLE: Novel compositions comprising 2,2-Bis (4-hydroxy-3-methylphenyl) heptane and uses thereof

Brief Description of Drawings Paragraph:
[0065] Pharmaceutical compositions of this invention suitable for parenteral administration comprise 2,2-Bis(4-hydroxy-3-methylphenyl)hepta- ne in combination with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable isotonic aqueous or nonaqueous solutions, dispersions, suspensions or emulsions, or powders which may be reconstituted into injectable solutions or dispersions just prior to use, which may contain antioxidants, buffers, bacteriostats, solutes which render the formulation isotonic with the blood of the intended recipient or suspending or thickening agents.

CLAIMS:

16. The method of claim 1 wherein the disease or condition is caused by or associated with infection with a microbe selected from the group consisting of Streptococcus spp., Staphylococcus spp., Clostridium spp., Borrelia spp., Enterococcus spp. Propionibacterium, spp and Peptostreptococcus spp. Haemophilus spp., Pseudomonas spp., Neisseria spp., Bacillus spp. Yersinia spp. Epidermidis spp., Francisella spp. Coxiella spp., Shigella spp., Campylobacter spp., Enterococcae spp., E. coli spp., Helicobacter spp., Klebsiella spp., Moraxella spp., Chlamydia spp., retrovirus, Trichophyton spp., Microsporum spp, Mycobacteria spp. Trichomonas spp, Candida spp, Aspergillus spp. and Coccidioides spp.

17. The method of claim 1 wherein the disease or condition is caused by or associated with infection with a microbe selected from the group consisting of Streptococcus pyogenes, Staphylococcus aureus, methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus ("MRSA"), Staphylococcus epidermidis, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Mycobacteria tuberculosis, vancomycin resistant Enterococcae ("VRE"), Helicobacter pylori, Bacillus anthracis, Chlamydia pneumoniae, Chlamydia trachomatis, HIV, Campylobacter jejuni, Propionibacterium acnes, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Haemophilus influenzae, Candida albicans, Candida atropicalis, Francisella tularensis, Yersinia pestis,

Epidermidis faecalis, Trichophyton rubrum, Trichophyton tonsurans, Trichophyton mentagrophytes, Trichophyton violaceum, Trichophyton cutaneum, Epidermophyton floccosum, Pityrosporum orbiculare, Aspergillus funigatus, Aspergillus flavus, Aspergillus niger, Coccidioides immitis, Trichomonas hominis, Trichomonas tenax, Trichomonas vaginalis, Giardia lamblia, and Toxocara canis.

18. The method of claim 2 wherein the disease or condition is caused by or associated with infection with a microbe selected from the group consisting of Streptococcus spp., Staphylococcus spp., Clostridium spp., Borrelia spp., Enterococcus spp. Propionibacterium, spp and Peptostreptococcus spp. Haemophilus spp., Pseudomonas spp., Neisseria spp., Bacillus spp. Yersinia spp. Epidermidis spp., Francisella spp. Coxiella spp., Shigella spp., Campylobacter spp., Enterococcae spp., E. coli spp., Helicobacter spp., Klebsiella spp., Moraxella spp., Chlamydia spp., retrovirus, Trichophyton spp., Microsporum spp, Mycobacteria spp. Trichomonas spp, Candida spp, Aspergillus spp. and Coccidioides spp.

19. The method of claim 2 wherein the disease or condition is caused by or associated with infection with a microbe selected from the group consisting of Streptococcus pyogenes, Staphylococcus aureus, methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus ("MRSA"), Staphylococcus epidermidis, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Mycobacteria tuberculosis, vancomycin resistant Enterococcae ("VRE"), Helicobacter pylori, Bacillus anthracis, Chlamydia pneumoniae, Chlamydia trachomatis, HIV, Campylobacter jejuni, Propionibacterium acnes, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Haemophilus influenzae, Candida albicans, Candida atropicalis, Francisella tularensis, Yersinia pestis, Epidermidis faecalis, Trichophyton rubrum, Trichophyton tonsurans, Trichophyton mentagrophytes, Trichophyton violaceum, Trichophyton cutaneum, Epidermophyton floccosum, Pityrosporum orbiculare, Aspergillus funigatus, Aspergillus flavus, Aspergillus niger, Coccidioides immitis, Trichomonas hominis, Trichomonas tenax, Trichomonas vaginalis, Giardia lamblia, and Toxocara canis.

☐ 7. Document ID: US 20020115624 A1

L8: Entry 7 of 10 File: PGPB Aug 22, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020115624 A1
TITLE: Alpha gylcosylceramides for treating bacterial and fungal infections

Detail Description Table CWU:
2TABLE 1 (1) (2S, 3R)-1-(.alpha.-D-galactopyranosyl- oxy)-2-[(R)-2- A hydroxtetracosanoylamino]-3-octadecanol (2) (2S, 3R)-1-(.alpha.-D-galactopyranosyloxy)-2-tetracosanoyl- A amino]-3-octadecanol (3) (2S,3R)-1-(.alpha.-D-galactopyranosyloxy)- -2-tetradecanoyl- A amino-3-octadecanol (4) (2S,3R)-1-(.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyloxy)-2-tetradecanoyl- C amino-3-octadecanol (5) (2S,3R)-1-(6'-deoxy-.alpha.-D-galactopyran- osyloxy)-2- C tetradecanoylamino-3-octadecanol (6) (2S,3R)-1-(B-L-arabinopyranosyloxy)-2-tetradecanoyl- C amino-3-octadecanol (7) (2S,3R)-1-(.alpha.-D-galactopyranosyloxy)-- 2-tetradecanoyl- A amino-3-hexadecanol (8) (2R,3R)-1-(.alpha.-D-galactopyranosyloxy)-2-tetradecanoyl-A amino-3-hexadecanol (9) (2R,3S)-1-(.alpha.-D-galactopyranosyloxy)-- 2-tetradecanoyl- A amino-3-hexadecanol (10) (2S,3S,4R)-1-(.alpha.-D-galactopyranosyloxy)-2-[(R)-2- A hydroxtetracosanoylamino]-3,4-octadecanediol (11) (2S,3S,4R)-1-(.alpha.-D-galactopyranosyloxy)-2-[(R)-2- A hydroxtetracosanoylamino]-

3,4-undecanediol (12) (2S,3S,4R)-1-(.alpha.-D-galactopyranosyloxy)-2-[(R)-2- A hydroxyhexacosanoylamino]-3,4-icosanediol (13) (2S,3S,4R)-1-(.alpha.-D-galactopyranosyloxy)-2-[(S)-2- A hydroxtetracosanoylamino]-3,4-hep-tadecanediol (14) (2S,3S,4R)-1-(.alpha.-D-galactopyranosyloxy)-2- EPO hexacosanoylamino-3,4-o.about.adecanediol 957161 A1 Production Ex. (15) (2S,3S,4R)-1-(.alpha.-D-galactopyranosyloxy)-2- B octacosanoylamino-3,4-heptadecanediol (16) (2S,3S,4R)-1-(.alpha.-D-galactopyranosyloxy)-2- A tetracosanoylamino-3,4-octadecanediol (17) (2S,3S,4R)-1-(.alpha.-D- -galactopyranosyloxy)-2- A tetracosanoylamino-3,4-undecanediol (18) (2S,3S,4R)-1-(.alpha.-D-galactopyranosyloxy)-2- C hexacosanoylamino-3,4-o-adecanediol (19) 0-.beta.-D-galactofuranos- yl-(1.fwdarw.3)-O-.alpha.-D- D galactopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.1I)-(2S,3- S,4R)-2-amino-N-[(R)-2-hydroxytetracosanoyl]-1,3,4-octadecanetriol (20) O-.alpha.-D-galactopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.6)-O- D .alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.1)-(2S,3S,4R)-2-amino-N- hexacosanoyl-1,3,4-octadecanetriol (21) O-.alpha.-D-galactopyranos- yl-(1.fwdarw.6)-O-.alpha.-D- D galactopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.1)-(2S,3S- ,4R)-2-amino-N- hexacosanoyl-1,3,4-octadecanetriol (22) O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)-O-.alpha.-D- D glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.1)-(2S,3S,4R)-2-amino-N- hexacosanoyl-1,3,4-octadecanetriol (23) O-(N-acetyl-2-amino-2-deox- y-.alpha.-D-galactopyranosyl- D (1.fwdarw.3)-O-[.alpha.-D-glucopyra- nosyl-(1.fwdarw.2)]-O-.alpha.-D- galactopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.1)-(2S,- 3S,4R)-2-amino-N-[(R)-2-hydroxyhexacosanoyl-1,3,4-octadecanetriol (24) O-(N-acetyl-2-amino-2-deoxy-.alpha.-D- D galactopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.3)-O-[.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.2)]-O-.alpha.-D-galactopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.1)-(2S,3S,4R)-2- amino-N-[(R)-2-hydroxytetracosanoyl-1,3,4-hexadecanediol (25) (2S,3S,4R)-1-(.alpha.-D-galactopyranosyloxy)-2- A [(R)-2-hydroxtricosanoylamino]-16-methyl-3,4-heptadecanediol (26) (2S,3S,4R)-1-(.alpha.-D-galactopyranosyloxy)- A 2-[(S)-2-hydroxtetracosanoylamino]-16- methyl-3,4-heptadecanediol (27) (2S,3S,4R)-1-(.alpha.-D-galactopyranosyloxy)-I A 6-methyl-2-tetracosanoylaminol-3,4-hepta-decanediol (28) O-.beta.-D-galactofuranosyl-(I +3)-O-.alpha.-D- D galactopyranosyl-(1 +I)-(2S,3S,4R)-2-amino-N- [(R)-2-hydroxytetracosanoyll-I 7-methyl-1,3,4-octadecanetriol (29) O-.beta.-D-galactofuranosyl-(I +3)-O-.alpha.-D- D galactopyranosyl-(1 +I)-(2S,3S,4R)-2-amino-N- [(R)-2-hydroxytetracosanoyl]-15-methyl-1,3,4- hexadecanediol (30) O-(N-acetyl-2-amino-2-deoxy-.alpha.-D-galactopyranosyl- D (1 .div.3)-O-[.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.2)]-O-.alpha.-D- galactopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.1)-(2S,3S,4R)-2-amino-N- [(R)-2-hydroxyhexacosanoyl-16-methyl-1,3,4- octadecanetriol (31) O-(N-acetyl-2-amino-2-deoxy-.alpha.-D-galactopyranosyl- D (I +3)-O-[.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.2)]-O-.alpha.-D-galactopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.1)-(2S,3S,4R)-2-amino-N-[(R)-2- hydroxytetracosanoyl-16-methyl-1,3,4- heptadecanetriol (32) (2S,3S,4E)-1-(.alpha.-D-galactopyranosyloxy)-2-A octadecanoylamino-4-octadecene-3-ol (33) (2S,3S,4E)-1-(.alpha.-D-g-alactopyranosyloxy)-2- A tetradecanoylamino-4-octadecene-3-ol (34) (2S,3S,4R)-1-(.alpha.-D-galactopyranosyloxy)-2-[(R)- A 2-hydroxypentacosanoylamino]-16-methyl-3,4- octadecanediol

CLAIMS:

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the subject has a bacterial infectious disease selected from the group consisting of Helicobacter pyloris, Borelia burgdorferi, Legionella pneumophilia, Mycobacteria sps (e.g. M. tuberculosis, M. avium, M. intracellulare, M. kansaii, M. gordonae), Staphylococcus aureus, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Neisseria meningitidis, Listeria monocytogenes, Streptococcus pyogenes (Group A Streptococcus), Streptococcus agalactiae (Group B Streptococcus), Streptococcus (viridans group), Streptococcus faecalis, Streptococcus bovis, Streptococcus (anaerobic sps.), Streptococcus pneumoniae, pathogenic Campylobacter sp., Enterococcus sp., Haemophilus influenzae, Bacillus antracis, corynebacterium diphtheriae, corynebacterium sp., Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae, Clostridium perfringers, Clostridium tetani, Enterobacter aerogenes, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Pasturella multocida, Bacteroides sp., Fusobacterium nucleatum, Streptobacillus moniliformis, Treponema pallidium, Treponema pertenue, Leptospira, Rickettsia, Actinomyces israelli, and Salmonella spp.

☐ 8. Document ID: WO 2004013151 A2, AU 2003254665 A1, EP 1527080 A2, BR 200312896 A, JP 2005534752 W, CN 1671722 A, US 20060165728 A1

L8: Entry 8 of 10 File: DWPI Feb 12, 2004

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2004-191353
DERWENT-WEEK: 200650

TITLE: New heptasaccharide compound useful for preventing campylobacter infections and for treating a disease caused by campylobacter pathogens

INVENTOR: BRISSON J; BRISSON J R ; JARRELL H C ; KELLY J F ; SZYMANSKI C M ; WATSON D C ; YOUNG N M

PRIORITY-DATA: 2002US-399735P (August 1, 2002), 2005US-523459 (January 31, 2005)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE
WO 2004013151 A2	February 12, 2004	EN
AU 2003254665 A1	February 23, 2004	EN
EP 1527080 A2	May 4, 2005	EN
BR 200312896 A	June 14, 2005	PT
JP 2005534752 W	November 17, 2005	JA
CN 1671722 A	September 21, 2005	ZH
US 20060165728 A1	July 27, 2006	EN

INT-CL-CURRENT:

TYPE IPC	DATE
CIPS A01 H 5/00	20060101
CIPS A23 K 1/16	20060101
CIPP A23 K 1/18	20060101
CIPS A23 L 1/30	20060101
CIPP A61 K 39/02	20060101
CIPS A61 K 39/106	20060101
CIPS A61 K 39/395	20060101
CIPS A61 P 31/04	20060101
CIPS C07 H 3/06	20060101
CIPS C07 K 14/205	20060101
CIPS C07 K 14/205	20060101
CIPS C07 K 16/12	20060101
CIPS C08 B 37/00	20060101
CIPS C08 B 37/00	20060101
CIPS C12 N 15/09	20060101
CIPS C12 N 5/10	20060101

CIPS C12 Q 1/04	20060101
CIPS G01 N 33/483	20060101
CIPS G01 N 33/569	20060101
CIPS G01 N 33/68	20060101

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | | | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 9. Document ID: WO 0212260 A1, AU 200172719 A, US 20020115621 A1, EP 1307468 A1, BR 200112863 A, US 20040009930 A1, JP 2004505987 W, MX 2003001148 A1, US 6849608 B2, MX 234365 B

L8: Entry 9 of 10 File: DWPI Feb 14, 2002

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2002-339351
DERWENT-WEEK: 200649

TITLE: New macrolide compound useful as antibacterial and antiprotozoal agent for mammals

INVENTOR: CHEN Y; SU W ; SU W G

PRIORITY-DATA: 2000US-223591P (August 7, 2000), 2001US-920141 (August 1, 2001), 2003US-454354 (June 3, 2003)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE
WO 0212260 A1	February 14, 2002	EN
AU 200172719 A	February 18, 2002	EN
US 20020115621 A1	August 22, 2002	EN
EP 1307468 A1	May 7, 2003	EN
BR 200112863 A	July 1, 2003	PT
US 20040009930 A1	January 15, 2004	EN
JP 2004505987 W	February 26, 2004	JA
MX 2003001148 A1	June 1, 2003	ES
US 6849608 B2	February 1, 2005	EN
MX 234365 B	February 13, 2006	ES

INT-CL-CURRENT:

TYPE IPC	DATE
CIPS A61 K 31/7048	20060101
CIPS A61 P 31/04	20060101
CIPS A61 P 33/02	20060101
CIPS A61 P 43/00	20060101
CIPS C07 H 17/00	20060101
CIPS C07 H 17/08	20060101

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | | | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 10. Document ID: EP 94639 A, JP 58198489 A, ES 8407056 A, US 4555404 A, EP 94639 B, DE 3370802 G, KR 8801299 B, JP 89044189 B

L8: Entry 10 of 10 File: DWPI Nov 23, 1983

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1983-828392
DERWENT-WEEK: 198942

TITLE: Antibacterial cephalosporin cpd. sodium salt hepta:hydrate sodium (2D-amino-carboxyethyl thioacetamideo)-methoxy-(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)thiomethyl-cep-hem-carboxylate

INVENTOR: HIRANO F; IINUMA K ; LINUMA K ; NISHIHATA K ; NISHIHATA T ; TSURUOKA T ; YAMADA H

PRIORITY-DATA: 1982JP-080075 (May 14, 1982)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE
EP 94639 A	November 23, 1983	EN
JP 58198489 A	November 18, 1983	JA
ES 8407056 A	November 16, 1984	ES
US 4555404 A	November 26, 1985	EN
EP 94639 B	April 8, 1987	EN
DE 3370802 G	May 14, 1987	DE
KR 8801299 B	July 22, 1988	KO
JP 89044189 B	September 26, 1989	JA

INT-CL-CURRENT:

TYPE	IPC	DATE
CIPS	A61 K 31/545	20060101
CIPS	A61 K 31/546	20060101
CIPS	A61 P 31/04	20060101
CIPP	C07 D 501/00	20060101
CIPS	C07 D 501/02	20060101
CIPS	C07 D 501/36	20060101
CIPS	C07 D 501/57	20060101

Term	Documents
(1 AND 7).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI.	10
(L7 AND L1).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI.	10

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Previous Page Next Page Go to Doc#